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uredinium, and *telium* in substitution for teleuto, uredo, aecidial, and spermatogonial stages" of the rusts, instead of the reverse order. On page 467 *Trametes Pini* is said to be the "chief cause of loss among fungi."

On the whole, the book is an excellent presentation of the subject of plant pathology from an American standpoint. Most of its shortcomings relate to individual or minor details. In it the vast amount of material collected through the agencies of the experiment stations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been brought together for the first time in an easily available form. The facts presented are largely derived from American work and apply to American conditions. It is sufficiently comprehensive for a textbook, and will be of much service as a reference book in the field which it represents. The style is clear and concise, and the arrangement is that which the teacher would naturally adopt. The free citation of literature is of great service to both student and teacher. The book is abundantly illustrated, and both illustrations and press work are all that could be desired.—H. HASSELBRING.

The morphology of plants

The third and last volume of VELENOVSKÝ's textbook⁴ on the comparative morphology of plants deals with the flower of phanerogams, the ovule, pollination, embryo, seed, fruit, and the evolution of plants. Fertilization, parthenogenesis, and polyembryony are treated under the section on the ovule, preceding the description of pollination. The volume opens with the following definition of a flower: "The flower of phanerogams is a shortened axis of limited growth, which carries foliar organs adapted to the purposes of fertilization." We are assured that this definition applies to all cases except the female structures of the genus *Cycas*, which are not regarded as flowers.

The book deals almost entirely with the grosser external features of plants, little attention being given to the details of development. It must be confessed that the phase of morphology represented by this book is somewhat neglected by modern morphologists, who are likely to pay insufficient attention to the taxonomic side of botany. Morphologists should find the work useful as a reference and as a supplement to their taxonomy; but as a complete textbook of morphology it is not comprehensive enough to meet modern demands.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

The cretaceous plants of Japan.⁵—This interesting product of the Anglo-Japanese understanding represents the structural study of partly calcified and partly silicified nodules from the Upper Cretaceous of Hokkaido in northern

⁴ VELENOVSKÝ, JOS., Vergleichende Morphologie der Pflanzen. Vol. III. pp. 478. pls. 6-9. figs. 400. Prag: Fr. Řivnáč. 1910. For review of vols. I and II see BOT. GAZETTE 44:310. 1907.

⁵ STOPES, MARIE C., and FUJII, K., Studies on the structure and affinities of cretaceous plants. Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London B 201:1-90. pls. 1-9. 1910.